The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,048.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs.	32 0
including postage ... „	73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28 0
including postage... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
including postage... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
including postage.... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ECCLES—October 10th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Wm. Soltau Eccles, Esq., of a son.

MONTGOMERY—October 6th, at Neemuch, the wife of Brigadier General Montgomery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NAYLOR—HEXTON—October 7th, at Rutnagherry, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes Senior Chaplain, J. R. Naylor, Esq., of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Charles Hexton, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey—no cards.

DEATH.

NELSON—October 8th, at New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay, Mr. James Robert Nelson, aged 53 years and 4 months, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

McLAUGHLIN—October 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of F. McLaughlin, Esq., C. S., of a son.

PRE-TAGE—October 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Franklin Pretage, Esq., of a daughter.

THOTMAN—October 4th, at 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of William G. Trotman, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

HODGES—September 29th, at La Martiniere College, Calcutta, the wife of J. Hodges, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HODGES—September 28th, at La Martiniere, the beloved wife of J. Hodges, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

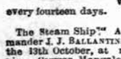
BIRTHS.

HUBBARD—October 4th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Hubbard, Chaplain, of a son.

VINES—October 7th, at St. John's College, Agra, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Vines, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Seypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

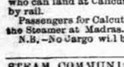
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

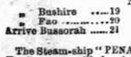
Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	19	Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee —	9	23	„ Fao	28	6
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	30	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Lingah	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Lingah	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
	Nov.			Nov.	
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Guadur	3	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee.....	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

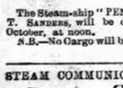


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dharmtar.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a
First Class	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 5
Second Class..	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

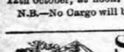
The Dharmatar Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharmatar at 1 P.M.

The Uran Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



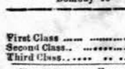
FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per "STAG," now loading here for Mauritius, are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars and values of their Goods on board the said Ship on 2nd instant, the date on which a fire occurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Stag."

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Ship "WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN" from Liverpool. The CUSTOMARY fifteen days having expired,—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "William Fairbairn," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Allan will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Allan, Ship "Wm. Fairbairn."

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 5th October 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, "Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY BORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unrected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC.

Fair Spring is Coming. Song—Words by Miss Gunn: Music by W. T. Wrighton .....Rs.	2 4
O'er Thee Alone. Song—Words and Music by W. T. Wrighton	2 4
Far Away. Song—Music by Miss M. Lindsay.....	2 4
When Sparrows Build. Song—Words by Jean Ingelow: Music by Miss M. Lindsay	2 4
A Wish. Song—Music and Words by W. T. Wrighton	2 4
O Had I Wings to Fly Away. Song. Original Christy Minstrels.....	2 4
Shylie Bawn. Irish Ballad. Music by W. T. Wrighton	1 12
England Yet. Song. sung by Sims Reeves: Music by Benedict	2 4
The Rose of Erin. Song. Words by Claribel: Music by Benedict	3 0
Ye Happy Birds. For Piano; by J. Benedict.....	3 0
Pauline Valse, by C. Coote	3 0
Pauline Valse, Duet	3 0

RECENT MUSIC.

Paquita, Sung by Sims Reeves.....	1 4
Sing Pretty Bird. Song. J. L. Hatton.....	1 8
He doesn't love me Sung by Mdme Sainton Dolby.	2 0
Levy Waltz, by Guglielmo.....	2 0
Neily Dunbar. Ballad. J. L. Hatton	1 8
Tell me it is not so. Song. A. Reichardt.....	2 0
I am Content, by Claribel; Music by Salmon.....	2 0
Wings of Zephyr Waltzes, by D'Alembert	2 0
Lo Here the Sabre of my Sire. Song. Offenbach.....	1 8
Singing through the Rain. Ballad H. Smart	1 8
A little Bird told me. Ballad. J. P. Knight	1 8
One Glance from Thee Sung by Sautley	1 4
Clarinda Valses, De Lille.....	2 0
Angelic Whispers, for Piano. Kornotski	1 8
La Coquette, for piano, G. A. Osborne	2 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company,
APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. / „ Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. / Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'.	White Kid. / Black. / Drab assorted. / Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. / Lavender, Plain and Sewn / Black Straw. / Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c. &c. of a superior quality charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavour d to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!

FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS

Have the honour to announce their first Entertainment, on which occasion will be introduced new Songs, Solos, Comic Sketches, Local Hits, &c., &c., &c.

☞ MARK THE PROGRAMME. ☜

PART I.

Opening Chorus.....The Minstrels.
Time is Never Dreary .....Mr. Diamond.
I'll Throw Myself Away .....Mr Sweeney.
Jockey Hat and Feather .....Mr. Hackett.
Katy .....Mr. Diamond.
Stand a Storm.....Mr. Sweeney.

(An interval of ten minutes.)

PART II.

Ventriloqu'sm .....Mr Diamond.
American Prize Jig .....Mr. Rattler.
Oh 'tis Love.....Mr. Hackett.
Bone and Banjo Solo.....Messrs. Diamond & Sweeney.
On the Road to Brighton .....Mr. Sweeney.
That Licks Me.....Mr. Diamond.
Virginia Break-down.....The Minstrels.

(An interval of ten minutes.)

PART III.

A Negro Burlesque, entitled,
THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.

CHARACTERS.

Dandy Jim, (1st Lover to Rose).....Mr. Sweeney.
Slim Jim from Baltimore (2nd Lover to Rose) .....Mr. Rattler.
Rose, (The Sweet-heart).....Mr. Diamond.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co. (where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen) and at the Door on the Evening of the Performance.

Doors opened at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

SALAAM.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of JUGNADASS and DAVIDASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining ASSETS of the Estate.

Tenders may be sent in up to the 20th instant for the whole or any portion of the Assets.

Particulars may be learned on application to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, at his Office No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES
Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane.
Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

BORDEAUX HOUSE
Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messrs, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles if likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our consignees wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Gold capsule, Labelled & Brandsd...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „	25 „ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „	22 „ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „	18-8 „ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „	17 „ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „	15-8 „ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ... „	13-8
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „	22

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits,	ditto ... ... „	26
Macon,	ditto ... ... „	21
Chablis,	ditto ... ... „	22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„	32	0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„	27	0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.		36	Rs.	19-8	
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	32	„	17-8	
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34	„	...	
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„	32	„	...	
Hock „ Johannisberger	„	42	„	...	
„ „ Forster Trauinier	„	34	„	...	
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26	„	...	
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„	23	„	...	

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs.	32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„	28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22	0
do 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„	22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine.....	„	18	8
do 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine....	„	15	8
Marsala, Virgin.....	„	15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage).....	„	33	0

PORTS.

		Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine...	Rs.	30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„	24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine..	„	18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.	Qts.	Pts.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32	
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule...	„	28	
Cognac Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25	
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	„	22	
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21	
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish...	„	23	
„ „ Scotch.....	„	21	
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).....	„	21	

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best.....	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 30	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all other charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS

We are also empowered to receive Indents or Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE O

STRAITS AND CHINA FREIGHT REPORT.

(From E. Schutze's Circular.)

HONGKONG, *September 17.*

There is but little alteration to report in freights since the departure of last mail; a somewhat brisk demand for Yokohama at advancing rates (90 cents per picul being to-day's quotation) is the business done worth to notice.

From Bangkok Home, the Invincible has been closed at £3 11s. per ton.

From the Rice Ports to China, only two Charters have been effected at 35 cents per picul via Bangkok and 37½ cents per picul via Saigon, with little enquiry.

For London, the Chetah has taken the berth at Whampoa at £3 19s. to £4 1s. per ton, and the Corea is likely to follow; the Savoir Faire is to load Rice here for the United Kingdom, the rate however has not been allowed to transpire.

From the Philippine Islands homewards, the W. Wilson has been chartered to load at Manila for the United Kingdom or New York at private terms.

For the Colonies via Foochow three vessels have been taken at from £3 to £3 2s. 6d. per ton according to size, and the Seward has been laid on here for Melbourne and Sydney at per ton.

For San Francisco and New York direct nothing has been done.

Settlements are as follows:—

Savoir Faire,—Brit. sh. 1395 tons, hence to United Kingdom, private terms.

Invincible,—British., 657 tons, Bangkok to United Kingdom 3 lbs. or Continent £4 10 lay days.

Onward,—british., 606 tons, hence to Sydney and Melbourne, £2,250 in full, 30 lay days.

Albert Victor,—Brit. bq., 384 tons, Foochow to Melbourne £1,500 in full, 30 lay days.

Australian,—Brit. sh., 493 tons, Foochow to Sydney or Melbourne, £3 per ton. 30 lay days.

Mary,—N. G. sch., 174 tons, Foochow to Welington and Otago £2 9s. 6d. per ton, 20 lay days.

Allendale,—Brit. bq., 449 tons, hence to Yokohama 40 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

Java.—N. G. bq., 301 tons, hence to Yokohama 45 cents per picul 30 lay days.

Divscuren, N. G bq., 300 tons, hence to Yokohama 50 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

Collins,—N. G. bq., 225 tons, hence to Yokohama 50 cents per picul, 15 lay days.

H. B. Palmer,—Amer. sh. 1124 tons, hence to Yokohama 50 cts per picul.

Mary,—N. G. bq., 450 tons, hence to Yokohama $1000 in full 30 lay days.

Sindura,—N. G. bq., 257 tons, hence to Yokohama $9,750 in full 20 lay days.

Andras,—N. G bq., 299 tons, hence to Yokohama and back Cheefoo $5,000 in full, 37 lay days.

Hanau,—N. G. bq., 335 tons, to Saigon and back 37½ cents per picul, 35 lay days.

Maroeo. Brit. bq., 309 tons, to Bangkok and back 55 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

Robert Bickmars,—N. G. bq., 422 tons, Bangkok to Foochow per ton Timber, 45 lay days, if back to Hongkong 55 to 60 cts per picul Rice, 30 lay days.

Peggy.—Brit. bq., 259 tons, to Cheefoo and back 57½ cents per picul, 30 lay days, if to Nowchwang and back 65 cents per picul.

Penguin.—Amer. bq., 600 tons. Sold for $9,000.

SWATOW.—The enquiry continues moderate resulting in the following charters:—

Chloris.—7,00 piculs, to Cheefoo and back 45 cents per picul

New Grenada,—7,500 piculs, to Takn and back 50 cents per picul

Richard.—7,500 piculs, to Shanghai, Newchwang and back $3,50 in full.

Hyera,—9,300 piculs, to Coast 2 & 4 months at $1,100 per month.

Osborne.—8,000 p culs, to Falmouth for orders £4 5s. per ton.

Samuel.—10,000 piculs, Falmouth for ord-rs £4 5s. per ton.

AMOY.—There is no change to report and the following Charters are noted:—"Maria and Helen" 7,000 Tls. to Takn, Newchwang and back $2,00 , 35 lay days.

Chowfa,—250 tons. Foochow to Melbourne £4 5s. per ton, of 50 cubic feet, 25 lay days, if to Adelaide or Sydney £4 10s. per ton, of 50 cubic feet.

Sidonie,—475 tons, Foochow to Colonies £2,000, in full.

FOOCHOW.—To London £3, to New York £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet

SHANGHAI.—The Freight market has been less active during the past fortnight. The rate for London, per sailing vessel, is now £2 10s. to £2 per ton of 50 feet, and £3 per ton of 40 feet per steamer. To New York £3 to £3 10s. per 4 feet. Two small vessels are loading for Bintain at 35 to 40 cents for picul. Rates for other N thern Ports are very low. The main enquiry for coast charters at present is for Foochow, to which port prices have advanced. Charters have been—

Fairy Queen.—Brit. bq., 213 tons, to Cheefoo and back $325 in full, 20 lay days.

Hindoo.—Swed. bg., 319 tons, to Newchwang 20 cents per picul, 18 lay days.

Frochlich.—N. G. bg., 280 tons, to Newchwang, Swatow, or Hongkong 25 cents per picul 20 lay days.

Queen's Own.—Brit. bk., 457 tons, to Foochow and back $4,50 per ton, register, 30 lay days

Westward Ho.—Brit. bk., 577 tons, to Foochow and back $8, 50 in full 20 lay days.

Eleanor Wood.—Brit. bk., 534 tons, to Foochow and back $2,30 in full, 18 lay days.

Douglas.—Brit. bk., 330 tons, to Swatow $1,100 in full, 15 lay days.

Ophir,- Brit bk., 479 tons, Tamsui to Hongkong $1,500 in full, 18 lay days.

Velocidade.—Brit. bk., 268 tons, to London £2 12s. 6d. per ton, for dead weig t, 2- lay days.

Stanley Castle.—Brit. bk., 4 4 tons, to London £2 15s. per ton for dead weight.

HANKOW.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo 11s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

MANILA.—The supply of Tonnage is now greater, but the season for produce being nearly over vessels do not meet with read employment. A decline in freights has taken p ace, the following being the engagements since last mail:—Spanish barque "Julian," 344 tons, Hollo to the United Kingdom, Sugar at £2 10s. per ton: British ship "Palm Tree" 1457 tons hence to London, Sugar at £3 1 s. and Hemp at £4. per ton; British barque "Champion," 486 tons, 30 to 400 tons, Coffee at £4 10s. per 20 cwt.

Singapore, 25th Sept.

Shipping has been coming down from Bombay which has caused rates to decline considerably, a fair amount of business has transpired, the demand for vessels for coasting voyages has subsided but all the arrivals have found employment, and there is still some enquiry for Java, the vessels on the home berth are loading at £3 15s. per ton.

The arrivals from Europe during the fortnight are the "Carl Wilhelm," from London, and the "Singapore" from Amsterdam with general cargo, the "Noord Brabant" and the "Mary Tatham" from Cradiff with coals.

The vessels cleared outwards are the "Knighton" to Liverpool, the "Bothwell Castle" to Glasgow, the "Flora" to London, and the "Rainbow" to Boston U. S.

The "Geraint" has engaged a full cargo for London, the "Zenobia" and the "Hamilla Mitchell" (both from Bombay) have taken the London berth at £3 15s. per ton.

The following charters have been made:—

"Tsimour," (Amer.) 933 (from Bombay) tons, to load at Bangkok for a port in the United Kingdom at £3 5s. per ton.

"Mary Ta hara" (Brit.) 637 tons, to load at Bangkok to hanmel for orders at £3 -s. to the United Kingdom, or the Continent at £3 10s per ton.

"Arabia" (Amer.) 1231 tons, to load at Bangkok to a port in the United Kingdom at £5, or the Continent at £3 5s. per ton.

S. Steamer "Saturn" (Brit.) 625 tons (from Bombay), to load rice at Bangkok to Singapore at 40 cents per picul.

S. Steamer "Vine" (Brit.) 458 tons (from Bombay, the same charter as the above.

"Jasmin" (French) 306 tons, the same charter at 37½ cent per picul.

"Marie" (N. Ger.) 348 tons, to load rice at Bangkok for Hongkong at 58½ cents (inside the bar) with clearance for the Northern ports. 30 lay days.

"Gustav Adolf" (Norwegian) 363 tons, to load from two ports in Java for auckland, New Zealand at £3,13.5 per ton 30 lay days.

"Laughing Wave" (Brit.) 171 tons, hence to Mauritius at £2 per ton.

Galle, 7th October.

"Rose" 372 tons (Chartered at Pondicherry) Bimlipatam to Marseilles 90 francs.

"Harrington," 297 tons, Colombo to Mauritius, lump sum £3 .

"Jupiter" 686 tons, Chittagong to Colombo, 1s. 9d. per bag.

"Antagonist" 304 tons London via Colombo, Cask Coffee and Oil @ 35s., dead weight 40s., broken stowage 35s., measurement 40s.

COLOMBO CHARTERS.

"Crough Brothers" 341 tons Colombo to London, Cask Coffee 50s bags 60s.

"Standard" 375 tons, Batavia to U. K. 60s., Continent 65s.

"War loud" 404 tons, Colombo to London, Cask Coffee 50s. bags 4

"Gale" 515 tons Chittagong to Colombo 22s. 6d. per ton.

"Saltana" 722 tons, Colombo to London £7,2 0.

"Concord" 376 tons, Coromandel Coast to Marseilles £1,800, 75 lays days.

"Bacchante" 117 tons, for London, Cask Coffee and £2,00 lump sum Oil.

"Allenborough" 925 tons taken up by the Govt. for troops, Labuan and Singapore.

"Penang" "Robert Fletcher" (from Bombay) full cargo £3 12s. 6d. dead weight £5 10s. measurement.

"Exomair" 360 tons to Hongkong at 50 cents per piecul 65 cents for pepper.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Ducat, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Nicholetts, Major, 29th, 2nd Belooch, Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Shortt, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Dick, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Europe.
Elder, 6th Regiment native Infantry, on duty, from Australia.
Milford Major S C G. D. ombay, on duty from Australia.
Forbes, Brigadier General, C B, Staff, on leave, from Ahmednuggar.
Baker Captain, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Jhansi.
Dodd, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Salisbury, Colonel, C B., 101st Fusiliers, on private leave, from England.
Chick, Inspecting Officer, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry on duty, from Poona.
Rosenthal, Lieutenant, 26th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES OCTOBER 10.

Impey Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Griffith, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough to Europe.
Stevens, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough, to Europe.
Swanson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Snow, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Salisbury, Colonel, 101st Fusiliers, on leave, to Cawnpore.
Nicholetts, Major, 29th, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on furlough, to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 10	Rangoon (s)	Remoldson	Suez, Sept. 27.
	China (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, Sept. 18
	Sarbahan (s)	Sharp	Bussorah, Sept. 24.
	Asia (s)	Irvine	Beyrore, Oct. 7.
11	Himalaya (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Sept. 15.
	Osmaldo	Barnaps	London, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 10	Anevoca	Western	Liverpool.
	Garnet	Briard	Galle.
	Carnatic (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Wilberforce*, Budelmann, to Batavia via Cochin.
Ship *Daniel*, Casey, to Batavia.
Ship *Sagaf*, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship *Omar Pasha*, Sullock, to Calcutta via Andaman Islands.
Ship *Avon*, Owens, to Rangoon.

The steamer *Peenang*, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3 W. H. Hasselden ...3 Rose .....Newcastle, July 24
4 Oriental (s)..... Charles Day....Singapore Sept. 10

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3 Mahratta (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Moulmein ..... —— ..... ——
Josiah D Hale..... —— ..... ——
Pacific ..... —— ..... ——
4 Labourdonnais (s) —— ..... ——
Fortune ..... —— ..... ——
5 Eastern Belle ..... —— ..... ——
Chinsurah..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2 Lady Melville ..... —— .....Calcutta.
Barmah (s) ..... —— .....Rangoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MARINE SURVEYOR, to Survey a Tidal River in the vicinity of BOMBAY HARBOUR. Application to be made to the Executive Engineer, Tannah.
Tannah, 10th October 1868.

RESPECTABLE MEN can be provided with BOARD and LODGINGS, at No. 319, Lower Colaba (Main Road), opposite the Colaba Company's Cotton Press.—Terms, Rs. 60 per mensem.

OVERLAND CARGO.—
The s. s. 'RANGOON" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
s. s. "Crimean," from Liverpool ..... 29th August.
" "Delta," from Southampton..... 12th Sept.
" "Ripon," from Marseilles ..... 20th "
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 10th October 1868.

NOTICE.—A Sale of the undermentioned Unserviceable Stores will take place at the Elphinstone Bander, at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 12th instant:—
Compressed Forage.
Gram.
Dead Stock, such as empty Casks, &c.
Also, good serviceable SUGAR will be sold in Bags.
Terms Cash.—Lots to be removed immediately after purchase.
W. R. SETON, Lieut.,
For Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 10th October, 1868.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK & Co. present their best compliments to their Constituents, and Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and the first batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.
New Sonapoor street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Oct. 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of ARDESHEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated the 10th October, instant, made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the above-named Trader was discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865.—Dated this 10th day of October 1868
KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Ardesheer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED LIEBIG'S FOOD,
AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.
"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*
"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*
"The Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. HASALL'S *Analytical Report*
"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. HERBERT BARKER *on Right Food for Infants.*
IMPORTED OVERLAND.
In Tins, Cash as. 14. Credit Rs. 1 0.
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

THE BOMBAY COAST & RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION)—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of this Company has THIS DAY been TRANSFERRED to that of John L. Scott, in CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle, where the Liquidation will be carried out.
The Transfer Books of the Company are again open.

FOR SALE, the following SCREW STEAMERS, belonging to the abovementioned Company:—

	When built.	Tons.	H Power.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
"Sir Bartle Frere" ...	1865	536	140	216·7	24·8	12·43
"Lord Clyde" ...	1864	375	100	180·5	24·1	10·7
"General Havelock" ..	1864	381	60	159	22·6	10·
"General Outram" ...	1864	261	60	158·5	22	10·4
"Tilly"	1859	457	140	184·5	24·8	13·95
"Pearl"	1857	334	60	164	24 1/2	11 6/8

Offers for one or more will be received by the undersigned, who will gladly afford any further information that may be required.
JOHN DIXON, } Liquidators B. C. & R. S. N. Company (Limited.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, }
Bombay, 10th October 1868.

REDUCED PRICES.
DISCOUNT AT 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY OF GOODS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Received direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs
MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted, in case, with cherrywood Stem.
Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best selection ever imported into Bombay.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Will's best BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Do. Thomas Bear's VIRGINIA, SHAG, HONEY DEW, CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh arrival of the best TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs 6, 6-8, and 7 per box.
Best BURMAH CHEROOTS shortly expected.
J. NEUBERG.

CHINA TEA.—Choice OOPACK CONGOU TEA, at..... .....Rs. 10 per box of 7 lb.
Superior Choice PEKOE..... ,, 12 do. do.
ROSE FLOWERY PEKOE..... ,, 2-8 packet of 1 lb.
SOUCHONG CONGOU ..... ,, 1-8 do.
J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC COCOA in 1 lb. tins.
J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. tins.
J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR: an indispensable article of Food. It is unequalled as an article of Food also for Children and Invalids on account of its lightness and freedom from all deleterious substances.
J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR, in Tins of 28lbs.
J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, by Huntley and Palmer.
J. NEUBERG.

LIEBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Constand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

It may be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Thesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..October	17	Saturday ..Nov.	21
" ..... "	24	" ..... "	28
" ..... "	31	" .....Dec.	5
" ..... "	7	" ..... "	12
" ..... "	14	" ..... "	19
		" ..... "	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

October	16	November	27
"	30	December	11
November	13	"	26

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushiro, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch. Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo. Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Castield, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
Ven Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Matagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 630 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.
The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Panchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.
To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on *application* to MR. F. VALLADARES.
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1863. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 12th October 1868, at 4-30 P.M.
By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 30th September 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

THE latest assertion of our friends the enemy on the subject of municipal taxation is so humorous that we cannot refrain from setting it before our readers. The opposition to the Town Dues Bill, says our chagrined contemporary, "would have had no foothold anywhere but for the fact that it was *possible* to describe the taxes which it proposes, as *octroi* dues, and *transit* dues." Surely the writer is laughing in his sleeve at the party whose cause he advocates, when he tells us practically that the rose by any other name would *not* smell as sweet, or rather that if you described the main drain by some politer epithet it would be as fragrant as the rose. Our astute and single-minded contemporary must see that it was "possible" to call the dues "octroi," and "transit," only because those were the correct expressions. But the fun of the thing is that these terms were repeatedly, formally, and accurately emuloyed in the very journal which now imputes the defeat of its project to our use of its own chosen language. We congratulate our contemporary on the adroitly humorous way in which he has contrived to compliment the good sense of the community, by representing them as hostile to evil the moment it was correctly described.

"Vice is a creature of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

Henceforth, we have it on this high authority, call a spade a spade, in Bombay, and virtue will triumph. But, alas, we sadly fear that there was no intention to pay compliments or indulge in a strain of humour on the part of our opponent. He is in grim earnest, and, as usual, has the worst opinion of all who differ from him. Think of the self-complacency implied in the broad statement "that there has not been a shadow of argument, or real objection raised, against this measure." The cardinals in Rome itself could scarcely beat that style! The wonder is that clever men should adopt a method of writing really so ineffective. Nobody believes the statement, even outside the sacred circle wherein it was produced, and nobody is influenced by it in the slightest degree. We will not imitate so poor and tedious a model.

"What if his dead forefathers used that cry,
Could he not let a bad example die?"

We will not describe the fervid exertions of our opponents to galvanize a worn-out system as "selfish clamour," "vulgar clamour," and the like; nor will we say that there are no arguments on their side. Far from it. You cannot carry a cause by such a "nice derangement of epitaphs," any more than you can by shrill, almost tearful outcries, and feminine denunciations. We have given, we still give opponents full credit for being sincere; but it is this fine quality of sincerity which makes theirs a case for such profound commiseration. Living in the nineteenth century they rest in the beliefs of the thirteenth—and what can excite more sympathy than the spectacle of a group of ingenious fellow creatures, who, remote from the age in which they are obliged to live, utterly out of place in history, yet comport themselves as if they belonged to this passing hour, and express, in the phraseology of to-day, the notions of the time when the baron ruled through his retainers and the burgher through his guild? What renders the case still more sad is that defeat makes them angry, and anger renders them somewhat unscrupulous, and—we are pained to say it—not only to use words in a non-natural sense, but to scream out that which is not veracious. Of course the statements which are the wrong side of the trath are not intentionally so—the effect of frustration on some minds is to disturb the powers of perception, and hence instead of seeing the thing which is, they see the thing which is not, and express it, putting the one for the other—all in good faith.

We should not have touched upon this painful aspect of a struggle in which we have taken a share, had it not literally been forced upon us by the unwise prominence which the organ of the retrograde economists has given to his peculiar characteristics. So able a writer should know that in the long run, and especially before a community like ours, a cause is not served, even by tortuous reasoning, and still less by using foolish-epithets, intended to be very killing, but which are absolutely without effect except upon the reputation of those who employ them. The controversy is not over, although the flag we have upheld through good report and evil report, has been borne by others far forward in a victorious charge; and we trust that, for their own sakes, the contest will be carried on by our opponents with as much vigour and adroitness, qualities we cordially admire, but with more dignity and manliness, more of that respect for the opinions of others which is usually displayed when a man respects himself and his own convictions.

The present position of the question must be plain to all who have read the debate at Poona. That discussion has fully justified our hostility to the retrograde policy of transit duties, and has confirmed our persistent assertion that neither the town dues levied at Liverpool nor the coal tax extracted from the Londoners, are legitimate precedents for the proposed imposition of octroi duties on Bombay. In fact those accidents of local finance cannot be defended, except on the plea that they exist, in one case, as private property, in the other, as a relic of periods when taxation was ill-understood. As to these town dues, we agree with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald that they are "most objectionable," but we are free to admit that good men differ in opinion on the expediency of applying them to fill a small gap in our local treasury; and, to all appearance, despite the evil worked by such duties in the Mofussil, and afore-time in Bombay, dues of this improper kind, coupled with a license-tax, will probably be sanctioned by the Legislative Council against the sound advice of the Governor who, of all men in the Presidency, has had the most recent and the largest experience on the subject of taxation. The grand scheme, labelled by its promoters with the words "transit" and "octroi," the scheme which proposed import and export duties, as well as an octroi, has been destroyed, and no amount of passionate outcry, or sincerely meant, yet wrong ul statement can revive it again. We rejoice in this, not because the victory is on our side, but because the true interests of the very men we have opposed, and, above all, the welfare of what Mr. Bayley so justly calls the imperial city of Bombay, have been preserved from serious injury. Our opponents will not thank us now, but at some future day they will be glad that their unfortunate project did not prevail. Hitherto, we fear that they have striven only for two things—to relieve realized property and get money. Perhaps it might be as well if they would now consider also how, for the noble public objects devised by our farsighted and energetic Municipal Commissioner, the money can be got in the *best* way—that is, the way least oppressive to the present, least injurious to the future.

FEW men, except those who have recently visited England, can form a fair conception of the intensity which characterizes the strife of principles and parties now raging throughout the United Kingdom. As the inevitable hour approaches, when the final test will be applied, sure indications of unusual bitterness become more and more apparent. In sanctioning an appeal to wider constituencies, the Tories who were "educated" into faith in Derby-Disraelism, counted upon venality in which they believe, and timidity which they have so often tested. Accordingly we are not surprised to observe that landowners, from the Peer to the squireen, were turning on the screw without dignity and without shame. Intimidation, long a trump card in Tory hands, is now the best they have, and no doubt it will be used with more or less effect. The game of bribery will not be so easily played, not merely because the untried law is supposed to be stringent, but because the constituencies have become so numerous; but the greater the number of electors in a country situated as England is, the greater the area of intimidation. Witness the elections in France, where the sovereign does not hesitate to dismiss a Home Secretary if the elections are unfavourable to official nominees, or to shower favours upon a Minister or Prefect who has secured the defeat of an independent canlidate. For the moment a large percentage of the Peers, squires, and parsons of England are so many prefects, the sole restraints upon whose will are the law and publicity. But in spite of this recourse to an instrument worse in its nature than a bribe, and as evil in its effects on both parties to the transaction, we do not yet observe a single symptom foreshadowing Liberal defeat. On the other hand we see evidence that disaster is anticipated in the Conservative camp. There has not only been a rush for spoils of late, but preparations have been made for retreat from an untenable p sition. The Tories go into the fight with a consciousness that their leaders may betray them; they are driven to make most pitiable excuses for the conduct of the party since 1866; they are dimly sensible that Lord Derby's policy of basing the management of affairs upon the gratification of a perso al desire to triumph over antagonists, if productive of power and patronage, is most damaging to the integrity of public life, and hostile to the interests the leaders are supposed to represent. Consequently the Tories are merely striving, not for the triumph of any definite principles or line of policy, but for a purely factious victory. It was not always so, but the recklessness of Lord Derby, and Mr. Disraeli's contempt for principle, have reduced their followers to their present degraded condition. Thoughtless young Tories may cheer and laugh; all honest Tories blush and are silent. The influence which an unprincipled Minister can exercise over the fortunes of India could not be better exemplified than by the appointment of Lord Mayo. Politics have always been made more or less a matter of sport by contending factions; but it is many years since they were rendered so thoroughly subservient to purely personal ambition as they have been by the two Tory leaders—Lord Derby and his fighting political agent—the "professional bowler" of the Conservative eleven. The marvel is that the English aristocracy should be so blind as to sanction a mode of conducting public affairs overcharged with peril not only to the exceptional class interests they represent, but to the solid portions of our political edifice which they are supposed to safeguard.

FROM the "Delhi Gazette" we learn that Brigadier-General Stewart, C. B., has received orders direct from Army Head Quarters to hold himself in readiness to assume command of the Brigade under orders for service in the Peshawur Division.

THE "Englishman" hears from Hyderabad that the enquiry into the conduct of the Moalvies for taking bribes is still proceeding, and that the receipt of three lacs of rupees has been proved against Moulvie Ahmed Ally, the President of the Court of Appeal.

WITH a view (says the "Englishman") to disconnect the Government from the direct support of all the remaining religious institutions in India to which the State contributes, the Home Government have, we understand, directed the commutation of all money payments into grants of land.

"Indian Public Opinion" says that a "seal engraver" of Lahore has been charged with the murder of the late Captain Douglas, Commandant of Palace Guards, in Delhi on the 11th of May 1857, and has been identified by a person sent from Delhi for the purpose. Captain Douglas was one of the first victims of the Mutiny.

THE "Indian Daily News" says—"Those in high place somehow or other differ widely from some of our contemporaries in their estimation of Colonel Willis, Commandant of H. M.'s 38th Foot. That gallant officer has been appointed to the command of the Force of Observation at Derbend, opposite Umb, on the Indus. The Force consists of 500 of H. M.'s 38th Foot, the 31st N. I., and a squadron of the 9th Bengal Cavalry; and may be styled the extreme left wing of the army of Hazara."

THE remains of Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, who died suddenly at Barrackpore on the 1st instant—the day before that which was fixed for his trial by court martial—were interred with full military honours on the evening of the 2nd. "Owing to the suddenness of his death," observes the "Indian Daily News," "there were not found wanting men with little enough Christian charity to assert openly and positively their belief that he had committed suicide by taking poison, but the *post-mortem* examination of his body proved that he died from natural causes. He had been suffering from a complication of disorders."

SOME particulars of the loss of the s. s. "Reiver" appear in the "Englishman" of the 6th inst. It seems that after the steamer left Calcutta, the captain was only able to take one observation owing to the thickness of the weather, and it is thought that the current must have driven her out of her course. The steamer struck on Preparis Reef at about 4-30 A.M. on the morning of the 19th September, and went down by the stern soon afterwards. The captain, passengers, and crew took to the boats, leaving the wreck at 6 A.M., and managed to reach Bassein. At the time the boats left, only the fore-part of the unfortunate steamer was visible above water, but it is thought not improbable that some part of the cargo may be saved. The officers, passengers, and crew were brought on from Rangoon in the steamer "Oriental," which arrived at Calcutta on the 4th instant.

ON Saturday evening, the 3rd instant, Major General Sir George Malcolm gave a fete at the Government gardens to the children of the Royal Artillery, 82nd Regiment, and Depot, which passed off very agreeably. About 200 were present. On the evening of the 6th, Mrs. Colonel Bacon entertained all the school girls, on the occasion of Miss Bacon's marriage in the forenoon to Mr. Moore, Assistant Commissioner in Sind.—*Sindian.*

FROM Cape papers received on Saturday we learn that the Chief Justice of the Colony, Sir William Hodges, died on the 17th August from congestion of the lungs. Sir William became Chief Justice in 1857.

THE Very Reverend Stephen Fennelly was consecrated at Madras on the 4th instant as Vicar Apostolic of Madras and Bishop of Thermopylæ.

THE Maharajah Jyajee Rao Scindia, of Gwalior, has caused the following laudable proclamation to be issued, in reference to the expected famine. It is dated Gwalior, the 9th Sept.:—

"Whereas, by reason of the drought this year, the crops have failed, and famine has come upon the land, in consequence of which the people, it is reported, are leaving their homes in vast numbers to emigrate to other and more favoured regions, and considering the disastrous effect of such migrations equally to the state whose villages are thereby left deserted, to the people individually who become demoralized by the temptations presented by actual want, and to the general tranquility of the country from roving bands of desperate men, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia has resolved to adopt extraordinary measures of relief and precaution to meet the emergency, as dictated equally in the interest of its subjects and by considerations of a far-seeing economy.

Accordingly it is hereby notified for the information of the public generally, and more especially of Lumbardars, Putwaries, Zemindars, Canoongoes, Potails, Chowdries, and others interested. That having regard to the welfare of the people, and in order to maintain them in unimpaired prosperity during the present season of drought the collection of the first instalment of the Government revenue for the current year has been postponed in the affected districts.

It is notified further that the ordinary procedure of the courts has been suspended temporarily in respect of summonses for the attendance of parties in pending suits, whether as principals or witnesses, so that none may be put to unnecessary expense or trouble at this season of scarcity and distress.

The village authorities

great advantage Mr. Bright has in speaking about India is that he possesses, for an Englishman, the rare qualification of being able to sympathize sincerely and thoroughly with the people of India themselves, and to put himself without an effort, when he is speaking, in the place of a native of the country, judging, in the light of Indian interests and susceptibilities, all the acts of the English Government. It is characteristic, too, of his broad and generous nature, that his sympathies are with the people at large, and not with this or that native prince, or any special class or section that has found favour in the eyes of other Parliamentary advocates. He has always been in favour of the more extended employment of natives in the service of the Indian Government, and contended many years ago, when appointments in the Civil Service were first thrown open to competition, that this measure could not suffice to deprive the service of its character of an exclusive Bureaucracy recruited solely in England, unless Government resolved to give natives of India opportunities of receiving a high-class education, and being examined for places in the Civil Service in any of the great Presidency towns. But his love for popular rights in India does not make him forget what he owes to his own countrymen in England; and he protests emphatically against setting a premium on extravagance by granting an Imperial guarantee for the Indian debt and thus allowing the Indian Government to suppose it need not study economy, but may squander money at pleasure, secure in the knowledge that the British taxpayer will bear the whole burden. Indeed, an argument in favour of the Imperial guarantee would come with a peculiarly bad grace from a statesman who always looks forward to making India independent of England; for, if we suppose that the separation of the two countries will one day or other be peaceably effected, it is clear that the national debt of India will form the chief difficulty to be arranged, and that it is desirable, with that end in view, to keep the amount of the debt as small as possible and the responsibility for it free from dispute.

The keystone, however, of Mr. Bright's policy for India is the idea that the attempt to govern the country as a homogeneous empire should be abandoned as impracticable, that the office of Governor-General of India should be suppressed as involving "duties far greater than any human being can adequately fulfil," and that British India should be broken up into four, five, or more Presidencies ruled by Governors having Councils, as nearly representative as possible and being responsible to and under the direct control of the Secretary of State for India alone. The military difficulty, of having a number of distinct armies under the command of the several Governors, Mr. Bright states only to make light of, as he believes the forces could be easily combined for active service. He does not, however, even state other difficulties—such as the chances of some of the provincial Governments making war on their own account, rashly raising loans which would involve the credit of the State, or levying vexatious transit duties for their own benefit on goods produced in other parts of the country. In point of fact, the scheme is not fully drawn out but only hinted at in those speeches; yet it is plain that the time is now ripe for pressing forward to a settlement the whole question of the decentralization of the Government of India. A large party, not unrepresented in the India Office itself—as may be seen from the collection of minutes on the Government of Bengal, in which we find Sir B. Frere speaking condescendingly, not to say sneeringly, of Sir John Lawrence as really a most "hardworking" person, but quite unequal, as any man must be, to the proper fulfilment of the duties of Governor-General—are prepared to go all lengths with Mr. Bright; and, if the member for Birmingham should become Secretary for India, it is likely that the incompetency of Lord Mayo will soon supply him with many fresh illustrations of the necessity of doing away with the Governor-Generalship. But on the other hand, there is an equally strong party who maintain—and the tendency of public opinion at home is certainly at present in their favour—that in all the great executive departments of administration the Federal system really amounts to a dislocation of all government, and that (as is argued with remarkable force and ability by Major Cheseney in his *Indian Polity*) the governing powers of the Viceroy should be extended, the privilege of correspondence with the Secretary of State now enjoyed by the local Governments cut off, and each province compelled to "co operate loyally in the maintenance of economy" by having to raise its own revenue, and only to spend for local purposes what surplus may remain after it has paid a just proportion of the Imperial expenditure. Between these two conflicting systems it is probable that the Reformed Parliament will soon be asked to choose.

J. M. M.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

LIEUT. GENERAL CHARLES CRAWFURD HAY has been transferred from the 58th Regiment and made full Colonel of the 93rd Regiment. Major General William Sullivan, C.B., has been appointed to the full Coloneley of the 58th Regiment, and Major General John Crofton has been gazetted full Colonel of the 95th Regiment.

Matters on the Continent still appear warlike. The King of Prussia has been making an inspection of the seaport of Kiel, and there, in an answer to an address from the Rector of the University of that city, expressing a wish for the maintenance of peace, replied as follows:—"I do not see throughout Europe any cause for the disturbance of peace. I say this for your tranquility; and what will still more reassure you, I percieve in the representatives of the Army and Navy assembled here, the vigour of the Fatherland who have proved that they do not shun the combat if compelled to fight it out."

This has been construed by the French journals into an expression of confidence in the maintenance of peace, and the Ministers of the Emperor have sent a message to the Commissary of the Bourse to say that they are agreed to regard the words of the King of Prussia as applying only to the events of 1866. Yet the funds on the Continent, the surest barometer of true opinion, have been agitated. It is known that the Prussian War Office has, in expectation of a war with France, transmitted to the staff of the Saxon army at Dresden, a very detailed plan of the campaign, in which are pointed out, with much perspicuity and precision, the strategic points which the Saxon Corps are to occupy on the first signal. It was reported that a despatch had been sent from the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Paris, announcing reductions in the Prussian army. This report is now contradicted by the French papers.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to London and has resumed his duties at the Horse Guards. His return was inaugurated by a heavy "Gazette" on Tuesday evening last.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented to the leader of the Abyssinian Expedition, Lord Napier of Magdala, last Wednesday.

All who read the "Globe," which has within a few years changed sides and become a staunch Conservative journal, have been surprised to find in its columns the copy of a minute of the Governor of Bombay relative to the transport in the Abyssinian Expedition. No one can imagine why this interesting document is brought to light at all, or why the present time should be chosen for its publication. The success of the land transport, as organized by the Government of Bombay, is not said to have been so prodigious as to warrant a claim from the Bombay authorities for public notice.

It is popularly believed in England that Russia has been implicated in stirring up the disturbances on the North-West Frontier. Of the truth of these surmises you will be able probably to judge more accurately at Bombay than we can in London. Russia in Europe is at present almost the arbiter of peace or war. Should she consent to keep Prussia's rear protected from Austria, Prussia is quite content to throw down the gauntlet to France on the Rhine; but, if Prussia has to be prepared to face both France and Austria, and to find Russia hanging on her eastern frontier with only a surly neutrality, she can hardly enter into the contest on any conditions. As yet it seems that Russia has not committed herself, but is inclined to afford a silent aid to Prussia, which would be extended to active assistance in case of an Austrian attack on the Prussian rear while the latter was engaged with France.

The Prussian Government have prepared a reception for gunboats which might penetrate into the rivers of the Fatherland with hostile intentions. Revolving iron turrets have been erected on the banks for the especial benefit of such intruders. The Rhine at Coblenz has been specially protected in this manner both above and below that fortress.

I am not aware if it is generally known what was the plan of campaign when a war between France and Prussia appeared imminent in the spring of 1867 on account of the Luxemburg question. The French had then determined to send a *corps d'armee* of about 100,000 men from Chalons across the Rhine, and other corps of equal strength from Lyons against the German Frontier. At the same time a strong division of about 40,000 men was to be shipped on board the ironclad fleet and despatched to Hamburg, while another division on board the gun-boats was to penetrate up the Rhine. Since that time, however, the Prussian fleet has been created, fifty-five ironclad vessels carrying over 700 guns now sail under the Prussian pendant. These are vessels of good class. There is also a large flotilla of gun-boats which will be a formidable obstacle to the entrance into rivers of vessels with troops on board. The Prussian people think that Bismark ought to have gone to war in 1867, because the Prussian army was then more prepared for a campaign than the French. But the public opinion, which would have urged the Prime Minister of Prussia into hostilities at that time, ignored the fleets of the two powers. At that time the French fleet could, almost unopposed, have inflicted great damage on the Prussian seaboard. Since that time the Prussian Government has steadily, but silently, paid great attention to its fleet, and it is not improbable that in the event of an encounter the German fleet may surprise the world as much as did the Prussian army in 1866.

The King of Prussia is engaged on a tour of inspection in the Holstein provinces. It is from these provinces and the sea-coast of Hanover that the majority of recruits for the Prussian Navy are drawn. He is accompanied by Prince Adalbert, High Admiral of the Fleet, and General Von Roon, Minister for War. Last Wednesday he reviewed the 18th Division stationed near Flensburg, and on the following day examined the redoubts at Duppel and in the Isle of Alsen. It is supposed by some that, it is not without meaning that His Majesty has chosen the present time to visit the sites of battle, where the Danish war was concluded, from which the union of Germany may be considered to date. On one point there seems to be no doubt, and that is that, if war does ensue, England will remain perfectly neutral.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDRABAD, 7TH OCTOBER

THIS station has to regret the sudden death of Colonel Nightingale, commanding the 3rd Irregular Cavalry of the Hydrabad Contingent. Colonel Nightingale expired at Bolarum on the evening of the 5th instant, and his funeral took place at Bolarum yesterday evening, where he was buried with military honours, 300 men of the 21st Fusiliers forming the firing party. The deceased officer was a fine sportsman, and his name has become so associated for very many years with the Deccan and Deccan sports, that there are few "shikarries" throughout India who will not hear of his sudden death with deep regret. It was only last week that he took part in the Rifle Association Meeting at Trimulgherry, when he appeared in his usual health and spirits. He was about to take furlough to England, doubtless to the joy of the tigers in this part of India, many of whose kindred have from time to time bitten the dust before his trusty rifle. A splendid rider, and a crack shot, a magnificent leader of Irregular Cavalry, and an officer of extraordinary talent, it will be long before the Contingent look upon his like again. Colonel Nightingale died of a sudden appoplectic attack while out shooting.

We have been suffering from intense heat here the last few days. The disagreeable "muggy" weather which should have annoyed us in September, we have not experienced this year, but in its place we are tortured with a blazing sun, and little or no air,—most unusual atmospheric phenomena in October. The public health, however, is tolerably good, all things considered.

It is said that the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers will not march from this station until next year, in consequence of the chronic ill health of the regiment. The Fusiliers, however, are still under orders for Burmah to relieve the 24th Regiment. The native corps at Secundrabad are anxiously waiting to hear what regiments of native infantry will be sent to Saugor. It is said that Saugor is to be given over to Madras as a military station, and it is supposed that one or more regiments may be sent there from Secundrabad.

The horse epidemic still continues, but in a less virulent form than distinguished its first appearance. Your correspondent is informed that it is as bad at Bangalore as we have lately experienced it, and that many horses have died from its attacks.

Bangalore has copied our Rifle Association, and in return we have taken a wrinkle from Bangalore in the matter of horticultural exhibitions. We are to have a flower and vegetable show in the cold weather, under the patronage of General DeSaumerez, who is always ready to promote public recreation as far as possible, and the entries are numerous.

Some budmashes in the city have spread a silly report that the British raj is excessively shaky. Said budm ashes give us little uneasiness.

TANNAH, 9TH OCTOBER.

WITHIN the limits of the districts of Tannah and Surat, where every facility for improvement is accessible, there exist facts betraying a disregard to all public interests. Our means of communication and accommodation in the interior of either of these districts, once off the lines of railway, are, to say the least, inferior and discreditable, while in other important situations none exist. Our financial position is pretty favourable, seeing that an annual sum of over three lacs of rupees in each district is derived from local taxation, apart from each town's municipal funds. Roads are constructed and maintained on an entirely false principle, absorbing a vast portion of the funds, which could be employed either in extending intercourse or other improvements. Trial and experience have proved it a false economy to entrust any work of magnitude or importance to that class of would-be contractors, who, as a rule, are subject to only an ill-provided supervision. Yet, in the face of such forcible teaching, there is not the slightest indication of adopting other measures. Instances where works of an extensive nature have suffered, either by imperfect construction, years of delay, or through other causes, could be pointed out within the compass referred to; and such circumstances, while sadly retarding the objects prompting the undertaking, have involved the Government in increased expenditure for their completion, as well as annual repairs. Can we close our eyes to all the particulars relating to Bewas pier and a road thence for fourteen miles, and upwards of a dozen more works of a similar nature? Our travellers' bungalows are, many, in a dilapidated state, and fast going to utter ruin under the very eyes of our officials. It would be more than natural restraint to refrain from uttering words of complaint on the state of the Bassein travellers' bungalow. Placed in the position our Local Fund Engineers are in, to a certain extent forced upon them by a peculiar system of organization, they are extremely limited in action, and are consequently unable to move as circumstances would require or dictate. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will view favourably the advisability of appointing a Superintending Local Fund Works Engineer, permitting the incumbent all reasonably free action, which would operate in considerably diminishing these increasing evils, and eventually establish a true and firm basis, on which our Local Fund Works may be conducted with advantage and interest, both to the people and the Government. Our rains, seemingly, have now entirely ceased, and as predicted in a former communication, we have been roused from our coziness. Our Engineers have left for the field of operation in their respective jurisdictions. It is to be hoped that they, one and all, will labour towards the improvements required within their provinces, and that Government will view favourably their projects and proposals. It is reported that our Executive Engineer will take up his residence, for the ensuing year, in the South Tannah district, on the highlands of Sagurgur, the object being to be within easy reach of that portion of the country; leaving his Assistant, Lieut. Grierson, in charge of the less important though arduous duties on this side of the district. Our Sessions have commenced, and in the list of cases there are a few which promise to be important and interesting.

THE ADVANCE OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(BY TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ABBOTTABAD, 9TH OCTOBER

THE fighting on the Black Mountain has ceased. The Chiggurzais and the Akazais are sending embassies to the British. We have had no news of the Hindustanees. The British troops have hutted.

ABBOTTABAD, 10TH OCTOBER, MORNING.

THE Chiggurzai Jirgah and a Syud of Pararee Syuds came into General Wilde's camp yesterday. The general feeling of the Pathan tribes is for peace. One sepoy belonging to the 2nd Punjaub Infantry was killed on picket duty last night.

(*Pioneer, Oct, 7.*)

WE are indebted to a correspondent at Oghee for the following Frontier Intelligence, which confirms in some respects the news already received by telegram:—

"Camp Oghee, 30th September.—The whole force has now assembled, with the exception of the 1st Goorkhas, who are holding the Soosul pass until relieved by a Cashmere regiment; the 20th Punjab Infantry, who are at Shergurh; and the Mortars, who are, I don't know where, but certainly not far behind. The 19th Foot marched in yesterday, played into camp by their old Abbotabad friends, the 2nd Punjab Native Infantry and the 5th Goorkhas. The 19th look a splendid regiment, fit for anything or any service that infantry soldiers can be called upon to do. The Royals came in this morning, looking strong and hearty and fit for service. The whole force was afterwards paraded in two Brigades for inspection by General Wilde, with baggage packed and everything ready for a start.

"At the recommendation of the principal medical officer, the European troops are to be allowed to carry each a blanket. They were to have advanced with only a great coat and pair of socks. As this concession to medical opinion entails only the addition of a mule per company, it is considered a wise one. Troops healthy."

Another correspondent writes as follows on the same date:—

"The mortar and rocket batteries are expected hourly. The 9th Bengal Cavalry are at Khakee. The detachment of H. M.'s 77th, that formed the working party, is to remain at Abbotabad. H. M.'s 38th Foot and 31st N. I., with two guns, are to remain at Durbund, to protect the Umb villages, which are still threatened by the Amazaies and Mudha Kheyls—trans-Indus tribes. The Hussunzai Jirgah have agreed to give hostages for their neutrality, and to afford our troops free access into and through their country. This tribe was not, as at first supposed, one of the aggressors, being incorrectly associated in the mind's eye with the Chiggurzai, who are a distinct tribe, and have not surrendered. The Nundear Jirgah have also agreed to allow our troops to pass unmolested through their country; to accompany and aid us to the utmost extent of their power; and further to pay a heavy fine. This was one of the offending tribes who invaded Agror and attacked the police thanna. None of the other tribes have as yet tendered their submission.

"Seven days' provisions are now (while I write) being served out to the troops. This with the men's bedding and great coats, is all the *impedimenta* we are to be hampered with on the advance. No tents or heavy baggage of any kind is to accompany the force. The *conjectured* programme, which, I venture to think will not differ much from the *actual* one, is as follows:—'There will be a seven days' raid only through the hills. We will burn down and destroy all the crops, villages, &c. We will then make a grand military promenade through all the villages hostile to us. The two columns, one under the command of Brigadier-General Bright, which will be accompanied by General Wilde in person, and the other under Brigadier-General Vaughan, C. B., will advance simultaneously on the morning of the 3rd October—the one invading the country of the Daishees, and the other marching along the crest of the Black Mountain and burning down the villages on its western slopes. During the advance, portions of the Maharajah's troops will guard the passes in our rear."

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

IT is already known that the Dean of Capetown has been appointed to succeed Dr. Harding as Bishop of Bombay. He left Capetown for England on the 19th August, and we learn from Cape papers that a public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Exchange on the 17th of that month to express the feeling entertained towards Dean Douglas. There were representatives, clerical and lay, of every religious denomination in the city. The Colonial Secretary presided; and addresses were delivered by Dr. Dale, Rev. W. Thompson, Mr. Porter, Rev. T. E. Fuller, and Professor Noble, in support of the following resolutions:—

(1) This meeting desires to record its deep appreciation of the various Christian and philanthropic services rendered to the inhabitants of Cape Town by the Very Reverend Henry Alexander Douglas, M. A., Senior Colonial Chaplain and Dean of Cape Town, especially of his devoted attention to the wants of the poor and afflicted during a long season of unusual sickness and distress, and hereby gives public expression to its sense of the great loss which this city will sustain by his departure from the colony, and offers its best wishes for his continued usefulness and comfort in the enlarged sphere of duty to which he has been called.

(2) That the Hon. J. Steen, Sir Thos. Maclear, Col. Eustace, Dr. Dale, and Rev. T. E. Fuller, form a deputation to wait upon Dean Douglas, and to communicate to him the foregoing resolution.

The five gentlemen who spoke in moving or supporting the resolutions were all of different denominations.

The deputation named waited on the Dean the following morning and presented the resolution, engrossed on vellum—to which he gave the following written reply:—

My dear Friends,—I thank you very deeply for your so kind appreciation of my work in Cape Town, and for the wishes which you so heartily express.

If during many years I have borne my share in alleviating the distress from which the poor have suffered, and in maintaining institutions which have the common welfare for the end, I have but done that duty which is its own reward. But next to the approbation of His Master, the Minister of Christ can value nothing so highly as the confiding affection of his people and his fellow-christians. Your address which proves that I shall carry this with me from Africa, is a great reward for such past efforts in His service as God has enabled me to make, and will encourage me to hope that in the time to come I may not labour vainly.

I need hardly assure you that I shall ever take the warmest interest in this city and colony. I have lived among you through years of great depression and suffering, and I shall hope yet to watch your recovery from trouble and your progress in prosperity and all good. That God may be with you and bless you, is my earnest prayer.

Cape Town, August 18, 1863. H. A. DOUGLAS.

The Dean preached two farewell discourses in St. George's on the previous Sunday. Both of them were from the same passage in the Acts, where St. Paul is described as bidding farewell to the Church at Ephesus. The discourse in the morning is described as effective and affecting in a very high degree. "The very reverend gentleman put it to his parishioners whether he had or had not, during his ministrations of some thirteen years, preached 'the whole counsel of God'; and appealed to their consciences in the most touching manner, whether they had accepted or profited by those ministrations or not. He repeated in the clearest terms the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith; and amongst them he referred to the Holy Eucharist. On this point he expressed himself with the utmost clearness. In the Eucharist there was no miracle, but a mystery. Bread remained bread, and wine remained wine; and though there was, in a mystical sense, to the faithful a Real Presence, there was no transubstantiation, or anything of that kind. The reverend gentleman in the concluding part of his discourse spoke in the most feeling way of his relations to his congregation—hoping that, in the new and onerous sphere of duty to which he was now called, he would be remembered by them in their prayers; while he assured them that he would never forget the church in which he had so long been privileged to labour. The church was well filled in the morning—inclusive of many visitors from the country. In the evening, St. George's was crowded in every part."

H. M. S. "FORTE."—Her Majesty's Forte, 29, screw frigate, 2364 tons, 400-horse power, Captain John H. I. Alexander, C.B., having saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin B. Walker, K.C.B., hauled from Sheerness on Sept. 15, en route to her station in the East Indies.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. BEVILLE.—The following has appeared in the "London Gazette":—"War Office, September 15. The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beville, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third class or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath."

CAPT. ROBERTS OF THE 4TH FOOT.—It is to be hoped that the supplementary brevet for Abyssinia will contain the name of Captain Roberts, of the 4th Foot—the only officer wounded in the conflict at Magdala. It is, no doubt, a bad principle to give promotion for wounds, but where, as in the instance, the wounded are represented by one only, it seems but an act of gracious consideration to recognise that isolated misfortune. Captain Roberts is obliged by his health to give up the duties of a combatant officer, and sells out at once, so that, even on the ground of economy, there should be no objection to conferring on him a step of rank that would be appropriate.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

AFFAIRS AT MUSCAT.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE IMAUM.

SOME ten days ago intelligence was received in Bombay that the Persian Gulf had been restored to tranquility by the prompt measures taken by Colonel Pelly, Political Resident in the Gulf, against the robber Chief of Bahrein. The state of affairs in the Gulf having again become settled, Colonel Pelly proceeded in the "Vigilant" to Kurrachee; but a day or two after his arrival there he left again for the Gulf in that vessel in consequence of a telegram received by him stating that an attack was about to be made on the Imaum by a brother-in-law of his named Syed Azan bin Ghese. For the following information regarding the critical position of Syed Salim, the Imaum, we are indebted to Captain Sharp of the s.s. "Martaban," who arrived from the Persian Gulf on Saturday. The "Martaban" left Muscat on the evening of the 1st instant, and by that time the town of Muscat had been taken by Azan bin Ghese, and the Imaum had taken refuge in one of the forts. It appears that when Azan raised the standard of revolt in the interior, he was joined by large numbers of followers from different tribes, and marched on Barkeh, a town about 38 miles north-west of Muscat, with a force numbering about 1,000. Barkeh was easily taken on the 20th September, and the insurgents marched soon afterwards for Muscat, leaving a small garrison in the place. On the arrival of the insurgents at Muttra, a town three miles from Muscat, no resistance was offered, and the town was taken possession of without a shot being fired. The close proximity of an enemy, of course, alarmed the inhabitants of the capital; the bazaars were closed, merchants and others removed their valuables, the Banians and Khojahs as speedily as possible removed their goods to the shipping, and many families took up their quarters in the native boats in the harbour. Azan bin Ghese, however, took every means to assure the inhabitants that nothing would be touched, and that his only object was to depose the parricide Imaum. As it was known that the Chief had complete control over his followers, his assurances somewhat restored confidence, and prevented a complete panic; but the bazaars still remained shut, and all business was suspended. Leaving a number of men in Muttra, the insurgents attacked Muscat on the night of the 30th ultimo, or morning of the 1st instant. A fight took place at the gates, in which forty men were killed, but in a short time the town was entirely in the hands of the insurgents, the Imaum having taken refuge in one of his forts. After the town fell, nearly all the Imaum's soldiers deserted him, many going over to the enemy, and Syed Salim's force is now reduced to a very small number. The complete control of Azan over his men was shown in their obedience to his orders; notwithstanding the strong temptation to pillage, no looting had occurred either in Muttra or Muscat, except the destruction of the Imaum's palace. Everything in the palace which was not worth carrying away has been completely destroyed. When the "Martaban" left, Azan bin Ghese was getting guns into position to storm the forts, and it was expected that the Imaum would attempt to escape on board the vessel in which he had placed his family. The garrison of one of the forts had already offered to capitulate whenever the other fort would, but the Chief, who is a man of considerable strength of character, had replied that he could agree to no such terms, but demanded that they should surrender at once. No doubt was entertained that the forts would surrender next day. The shipping in the harbour were under the protection of the s. s. "Hugh Rose" and "Scinde." The people, it appears, are thoroughly disgusted with the Imaum, and will probably depose him, and elect this Syed Azan bin Ghese in his place; but it remains to be seen what arrangements will be made by Colonel Pelly when he arrives at Muscat. Last year he freed the Imaum from his difficulties when he was so hard pressed by his uncle Syed Ibarkee, who had taken Muttra and was about to attack Muscat; but as long as the present Imaum is maintained, the feeling against him, for the manner in which he mounted the throne, will continue, and disaffection and anarchy are certain to break out periodically.

WE quote the following, on the same subject, from the *Sindian* of the 7th instant:—

"We learn that at about one o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, the town of Muscat was attacked by Syed Azan bin Ghes, brother-in-law to the Imaum Syud Salim, at the head of about 250 men, and taken. The sea forts, of which there are four, were not captured, and the Imaum had shut himself up in one of them with about 70 followers; and his household had taken refuge on board a sloop-of-war. The fort of Muttra had fallen at about the same hour on the morning of the 29th ultimo. The insurgents were behaving remarkably well towards the British subjects both in Muttra and Muscat. Syud Salim's throne is looked upon as lost irretrievably. The enemy were preparing to attack the forts on the night of the 2nd, and there was no doubt they would reduce them."

We let the insurgents with their Chief Syed Azan-bin-Ghes at Barkeh, the Imaum's summer residence, and 38 miles from his capital, which they took by a *coup de main* on the 20th of September—not August, as we have stated it inadvertently—and they have since acted with vigour and success.

Muttra, a large sea-port of Oman, lies about four miles north-west of Muscat, and as stated already, fell almost without a struggle. The rebels numbered about 250 men, and are the same handful of men who so soon afterwards took the town of Muscat. We are informed that they scaled the walls, and the place must have been taken by surprise, for the fire of the combatants was the first intimation of the attack which the slumbering inhabitants received. The first place the assailants flew to was the Sultan's palace, which they looted completely. What they could not carry away they destroyed. The Imaum Syed Salim had barely time to escape to one of his large forts with a handful of followers, and probably by this time all his fortifications have been taken, and he has either perished or fled on board the vessel where he had placed his household. The successful insurgent Azan-bin-Ghes had not yet been elected by the tribes of Oman to rule over them, but we believe he has by this time been declared Imaum. Business, of course, was interrupted, and all the shops were closed, but in all other respects the town of Muscat wore no unusual aspect, and the occasional booming of guns and a volley of musketry from the beleaguered forts into the town, but at the enemy only, were solely the signs of the strife going on.

The insurgents treated the British subjects with every consideration, and no complaints had been made by any dwelling either at Barkeh, Muttra, or Muscat. It is possible, however, that if Syed Azan-bin-Ghes has proved victorious, of which there can be but little doubt, he may molest our people, as the recognition of the parricide Syed Salim by the British Government as Sultan gave serious umbrage to the people of Oman.

SPORTING.

KHANDEISH RACES.

FIRST DAY, 6TH OCTOBER 1868.

THE KHANDESH DERBY.—1½ Miles.

	st.	lbs.
Major Probin's .....g. a. h. ....Gladiator	9	10
Captain C.'s.....b. a. h. .....Chance	10	0
Mr Jones's .....b. a. h. .....Antalo..	9	7
Mr. Green's.....b. aus gal. Brilliante.....	10	2
The Policeman's ...b. a. h. ....Lord Carnac..	10	0
Mr Wise's .....n. g. ac. ...Elphinstone ..	8	7
Captain Charles'...ch. a. h. .....Pompadour..	9	0

Won by "Gladiator" by two lengths pretty easily. Time—3m. 8s.

THE ARVEE STAKES.—2 Miles.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. H.'s .....g. aus. gal....Emigrant ..	10	11
The Minstrel's ....br. aus gal Spider	10	11

Time—2m. 1st mile.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—1¼ miles.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Jones's.....g. a. g. ....Toll Loll	10	0
The Bheel's .....b. a. g. .....The Pope	9	12

Won by "Loll Loll" by half a length. Time—2m. 35½s.

THE HACK STAKES.—1½ Mile heats.

	st.	lb
Mr. Burfoot's.....b. a. gal. ..Windermere ..	9	11
The Bheel's.....ch. a. h. .....Loyalist	10	0
Mr Ashburner's ...g. a. h. ....Grand Master	10	0
Mr. Windham's ....br. aus.gal..Iron Duke....	10	11

Time—1st Heat 1m. 1¼s.; 2nd Heat 1m. 1s.

SECOND DAY, 8TH OCTOBER 1868.

THE MALLIGAUM CUP.—1½ Miles.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Jones's.....b. a. h. .....Antalo.....	9	12
Major Probyn's ....g. a. h. ....Gladiator....	9	12
Captain C's.....b. a. h. .....hance.....	10	0
Mr. Birch's .....g. a. h. ....Charlie.	10	0
The Policeman's ...b. a. h. .... Lord Carnac ..	10	0
The Minstrel's .....br. aus. gal. Spider.....	11	2

Won by "Antalo" after a close finish by a length. Time—3m. 37s.

THE WHIM.—1 Mile.

	st.	lbs.	or
Mr. M.'s .....g. aus. gal...Emigrant	10	12	9
Mr. Jones's .....g. a. h. ....Toll Loll	9	10	8
The Bheel's .....g. a. h. ....The Pope.	9	11	6

Won in a canter by "Emigrant" by twenty lengths. Time—57m.

AUCTION STAKES. R. C.

	st.	lbs
Captain Charles's...g. aus g. ....Benedict.....	9	2
Mr. H.'s .....ch. a. m. ....Lilla	8	7
The Bheel's.....g. a. h. .....Twilight.....	9	6

THE PONY RACE, 13 hands 2 inches & under. ½ mile heats.

Captain Charles's...g. p. ....Gimcrack
Mr. H's .....b. p. ....'Quas' Modo.
Mr. Windham's .....g. p. ....Tommy.

Time—1st heat 1m. 6s.; 2nd heat 1m. 12s.

BOMBAY.

FROM "Native Opinion" we learn that the Rev. Mr. Aitken, of the Free Kirk, has been appointed Educational Inspector in Berar.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired on Saturday afternoon on account of the arrival of His Highness the Maharajah of Edur from Poona.

ON Friday last fifteen followers of His Highness the Rajah of Bhownugger arrived here from Surat, and took up their residence in the house of Mr. Premchund Roychund, in Nesbit Lane.

ON Saturday the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers granted an order for the final discharge of Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee under sections 23 and 24 of Act. XXVIII. of 1865. Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter appeared for the applicants, and there was no opposition.

ON Friday last, as a coolee, named Malla, was engaged in storing some goods in the warehouse of Messrs. Graham & Co., at Lower Colaba, a bale of peice-goods fell on his head and fractured his skull. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital late in the evening, and is now reported to be doing well.

A FORTNIGHT ago a Manchester telegram was received in Bombay announcing that the ship "Langdale," 832 tons, belonging to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers, Liverpool, had been burned and scuttled with cargo on board. The terms of the telegram were such as to leave it uncertain whether the ship was burned in port or at sea. We learn from the home papers that the "Langdale," when she took fire, was in the harbour of Portcawl taking in a cargo of coal for Bombay. Portcawl is a small harbour in Glamorganshire on the Bristol Channel, five and half miles south-west of Bridgend, and is the terminus of the Llynvi Valley Railway. It is said that nothing was saved from the vessel, which was well known in Bombay.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Great Eastern Spinning Mill Company was held at the office of the Company in Hummum Street on Saturday last, when by a large majority of the shareholders, Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree and Mr. Jugawandass Hemjee were appointed agents and managers of the Company.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company held on Saturday afternoon last—Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy in the chair—it was proposed by Mr. Munchershaw Bazonjee, and seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola Noormahomed, that "the resolution to wind up the Company passed on the 12th ultimo be confirmed." As an amendment it was proposed that "the resolution to wind up the Company should not be confirmed." On the propositions being put to votes the amendment was carried by a majority, and the original proposition was lost.

THE steamer "Martaban," Captain Sharp, from Bussorah *via* Kurrachee, which arrived on Saturday, brought the following passengers:—Mr. Berkley, Mrs. Gillespie, Major Nicholetts, Mr. Budgett, and Captain Moore.

The following passengers arrived on Saturday per steamer "China," Captain Stewart, from Hongkong:—From Sydney—Mrs. Ryan and two children, Major Milford, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Brooks. From Melbourne—Major and Mrs. Elder and infant, and Mr. Fitzgerald. From Galle—Mr. Airey. From Singapore—Mr. P. Mayill.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Himalaya," Captain Lewis, from Calcutta and the Coast:—Mrs. J. T. Lewis and child, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Mr. Shaw, Rev. A. S. Powles, Major and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Sherman, Capt. Dickinson, Dr. McClog, Mr. Blunt, Dr. Alexander, Mr. J. C. Mint, Mr. W. L. Brown, Mr. A. Milliner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and three children, Mrs. Cunningham and child.

THE following additional passengers sailed on Saturday per P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Carnatic," Captain Coleman, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez—Mr. A. R. Terry, and Mr. and Mrs. Clive Bayley and child.

For Southampton.—Captain W. O. Stevens.

Passages by P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," which will leave for Suez on the 17th instant, have been engaged for Marseilles by Colonel C. Scott, R. E., and Mrs. Laurie.

THE Police Courts will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday on account of the Dewalee holidays.

WE are requested by the Acting Chief Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 10 from Jehanghier Merwanjee for the poor-box.

HIGH COURT,—9TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

John Treacher vs. *Anna Maria Musquita and others.*

THIS was a suit at the instance of John Treacher, formerly residing in Bombay and now in London, against Anna Maria Musquita, widow and executrix and trustee of the will of the late Manoel Musquita, and against four minors, the sons of the deceased. The plaint set forth that defendant refused to grant plaintiff a lease, to which he was entitled, of a property near Byculla, and claimed that she latter might be declared by the Court entitled to the benefit of an agreement of date 1st April 1834, and to have a valid lease of the premises executed to him for the term of thirty-one years from the 1st April 1865 at the rent of Rs. 84.

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Advocate General for the defendants.

His Lordship gave a lengthy judgment today, and after reviewing the evidence said that the decree would be to the following effect:—That the plaintiff is entitled to specific performance of the agreement for thirty-one years as contained in the agreement—these thirty-one years to be from and including the 1st April 1865, with the usual and proper covenants, but not any covenant for further renewal; declare that the defendant and her co-devisees are the trustees under Act XXVII. of 1866 for the purpose of giving this renewal for thirty-one years and order them to execute this renewal; order Anna Maria Musquita to execute the lease herself, and Master Fox to execute it for the infants under Sections 8 and 20 of the same Act, Master Fox to settle conveyance in case of difference, and Anna Maria Musquita to pay the costs of this suit. His Lordship remarked that he made the latter part of the order in consequence of the falsehoods which he conceived Anna Maria to be guilty of in the case. If she had merely refused the renewal and not told a false story, he would have decreed a renewal without costs.

The Advocate General asked if the costs would be paid out of the estate, as the first defendant was sued as executrix.

The Judge—I say she is to pay the costs, and it will be a question for the estate. She is not sued as executrix.

The Advocate General—Yes.

The Judge—Mr. Bayley, you must excuse me. She is named as executrix, but not sued as such.

TRIP ON BOARD THE "DACCA."

ON Saturday a large party of gentlemen spent a very enjoyable afternoon and evening on board the fine steamer "Dacca," which lately came out from England for the British India Steam Navigation Company. At half-past three o'clock about seventy gentlemen who had received invitations assembled at Apollo Bunder, and were conveyed by a small steamer to the "Dacca," which was lying near the inner light-house; and shortly after four o'clock the ship proceeded out to sea. The quarter deck of the ship had been gaily decorated for the reception of the guests. The whole length of the quarter deck was occupied by the dinner table, which was profusely ecorated with flowers; along the bulwarks flowering plants and shrubs were placed at intervals; and the whole was covered by an awning of flags. The band of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers was stationed amidships, and during the afternoon and evening added to the enjoyment by their excellent music.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH TO LORD NAPIER.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 16.

A large and brilliant company assembled in the Music Hall this morning for the purpose of welcoming Lord Napier of Magdala, and of witnessing the presentation of the freedom of the city to that distinguished guest. The presentation was made by the Lord Provost (Mr. Chambers), who was surrounded by the magistrates of the city, the members of the Town Council, and a number of the leading citizens, and among the visitors present were Lady Napier, Lord William Hay, M. P., the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Ruthven, Mr. M'Laren, M. P., Major General Riddell, &c. A warm and hearty reception was accorded to Lord Napier.

The Lord Provost, in presenting the certificate constituting Lord Napier an honorary burgess and freeman of the city of Edinburgh, said —One of the old usages of the corporation has consisted in conferring the freedom of the city, as a token of respect and goodwill, on persons distinguished in statesmanship, arts, science, literature, and arms, who may come amongst them. The honour is, perhaps, not great, but it is all we have in our power to bestow (cheers). At all events, one cannot help looking back with a degree of interest on the long roll of eminent strangers who have not disdained to receive this civic distinction, for, beginning with the illustrious John Hampden (cheers), the records comprehend men of high note in later times, including Lord Castlereagh, Sir Walter Scott (cheers), Archdukes John and Louis of Austria, Grand Duke Nicholas and Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Lord Brougham (cheers), Earl Grey, Joseph Hume, Sir Astley Cooper, Lord Macaulay (cheers), Lieut. General Viscount Gough, Professor Liebig, Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Napier, R.N. (cheers), Charles Dickens, Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Richard Cobden, Dr. d'Aubigne, Dr. Livingstone (cheers), David Roberts, R.A., Lieut General Sir J. Hope Grant, Lord Palmerston (cheers), General Garibaldi (cheers), Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh (cheers), and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (cheers). I am quite sure that in your acceptance of this honour the corporation will in itself feel highly honoured (cheers). I may say that no event in modern times has evoked so much surprise and admiration as the success of your Abyssinian expedition (loud cheers). What strikes us is the philosophical skill with which the whole thing was planned, conducted, and finished (cheers) I know nothing which could have reflected greater honour on the British arms than this marvellous success, and it is a small matter that we should now recognise in you, my lord, the guiding spirit of this remarkable expedition—one whom the Sovereign has very appropriately been pleased to mark with her approbation. As citizens of Edinburgh we welcome you to Scotland (cheers), and trust you may be long spared to your family and to the public service. I shall ever hold it as one of the most memorable circumstances in my official life that I was the means of placing this certificate of burgesship in the hands of Lieut. General Lord Napier of Magdala (loud and continued cheering).

The Lord Provost then handed the certificate of burgess-ship to Lord Napier, who received it amidst renewed cheers from all parts of the hall. When the cheering had subsided,

Lord Napier, who was received with warm and hearty plaudits, made the following reply :—My Lord Provost, burgesses, and gentlemen of the city of Edinburgh,—I receive with pride and gratitude the privilege which you confer upon me this day in making me a burgess of this ancient and celebrated city. Viewing the privilege thus conferred, as I do, as a mark that, in the estimation of the inhabitants of this great and enlightened city, I and my naval and military brethren in arms faithfully served our country in the great expedition, I feel that no higher honour than this could be conferred upon me under the sanction of our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen (cheers). My Lord Provost and gentlemen, far from arrogating to myself the success of the expedition, that expedition succeeded, under many difficulties, because each and all in their several places strove to do their duty (cheers), and because they acted under the guidance of a merciful Divine Providence (cheers). Years ago I happened to read one of your delightful authors, a writer who, I believe, is very popular among you—I speak of Hugh Miller (cheers). I well remember a description there given of a scene which happened one stormy night. The mother of Hugh Miller was sitting in the house of the minister, and being terrified by one of the fiercest gusts of the storm she ran to the minister's door, and, knocking at it said, "Come and let us pray for those who are at sea," and they knelt down and prayed. Her husband, who commanded a small coasting vessel, was out at sea that night, and during a tremendous gust of the storm a mighty wave submerged the barque, which struggled as though she would never rise again; but at length she with difficulty emerged to the surface; and the father of Hugh Miller, who was at the wheel with his mate, said, as soon as he could recover his breadth, "There must have been a gude soul praying for us this night" (cheers). It is a long time since I read the story, and I do not know whether I repeat it correctly, but I relate it as it is impressed upon my mind. I felt that those poor Abyssinian captives, as they breathed the open air after passing the gates of Magdala, might have said, "There are many good souls praying for us this day" (cheers). The privilege which you confer upon me is to me especially valuable, especially gratifying, for I have always felt that my name belonged to Scotland (cheers). That name has been borne by many honourable and by some great and distinguished men, and I have endeavoured, so far as in me lay, to maintain its repute to the best of my ability (cheers). But fortune casts my lot away from Scotland, and I think, therefore, that my view of Scotland may have been that of an outsider, rather than that of an inmate. During my long service in India I have had many dear and intimate friends who have come from Scotland, and I have loved to hear them talk of their city of Edinburgh, of their colleges, their universities, their Highlands, their Highland clans, and their rivers. I have often thought of the wonderful influence which the inhabitants of what I may call a small and rugged, though beautiful country, have exercised upon the welfare, not of Great Britain only, but of all countries where the flag of Great Britain waves (cheers). In considering the causes of the great position which is held by Scotland I have thought the first to be the deep reverence for sacred subjects which dwells in the hearts of the Scottish people (cheers). I will not say that some persons have not said to me, "The Scotch talk a great deal about religion," or that they have not also told me that some classes in Scotland like whisky; but nothing has ever convinced me that there is not a deep-seated reverence for religion and a deep-seated spirit of religion in the masses of the people of Scotland, which have elevated their views and conduced greatly to their rectitude of conduct and purity of mind (cheers). Next to this spirit is the great and liberal facility for education, which is within the reach of every class. Without venturing into the vexed question of the merits of the systems pursued in the English and Scotch Universities, each of which has excellences suited to its own country, I may express the admiration I feel for that system which places within the reach of every man in the land, however humble, not only a good education, but a broad and liberal education, embracing natural and practical philosophy (cheers). And this it is which I think has sent forward from Scotland the large mass of highly educated men in every branch and in important places; whereas the subjects of Great Britain congregate and are established on every distant shore, and in every foreign venture in arts, in peace, and in commerce (cheers). Having these views of Scotland and Scotchmen—and they are views which I have often expressed; they are not views, gentlemen, contrived for you to-day (applause)—you may well believe how grateful and proud I feel of the honour which you now confer upon me (applause). Gentlemen, I think we must all be convinced that one of the greatest if not the greatest enemy in all communities is ignorance (applause), and the honour which has been conferred upon me to-day I feel doubly exalted in receiving from a man who was the first in Great Britain to place cheap instruction and instructive literature in the hands of the poorest classes (loud cheers).

The Lord Provost called for three hearty cheers for Lord Napier, which terminated the proceedings.

Caution to Swearers.—The authorities of Jaszbereny, an Hungarian town, have just had the following notice published to the sound of the drum:—"Seeing that oaths and blasphemies are the real causes of earthquake, every one, no matter who, is forbidden to swear or use bad language, under a penalty of receiving 25 stripes with a rod and paying a fine of 25 florins."

Madame Rachel.—An application was made at Chambers on Sept. 15 by Mr. Roberts, solicitor, in order to get the trial of Madame Rachel transferred from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench. Mr. Roberts put in an affidavit, which stated that the defendant still remained in Newgate, and although the learned Recorder had reduced the bail one-half, yet the defendant had been unable to procure bail. The case had been commented upon in the newspapers, and whenever notice had been given of an application to put in bail publicity had been given to the names, and the parties thereby had been deterred from appearing. There had been considerable prejudice created; he believed that a fair trial could not be had at the Central Criminal Court; and therefore he made the present application, which had been advised by eminent counsel. The Judge in Chambers (Justice Hannen) declined to interfere, and on Mr. Roberts mentioning that there might be an application as to bail, the learned Judge expressed a hope that the names would not be given in the papers before the application. The trial was therefore to take place at the Old Bailey during the following week.

"THE TIMES" ON SOME OMISSIONS IN THE ABYSSINIAN "GAZETTE."

(*The Times, Sept.* 18)

When, not long ago, we had occasion to criticize the list of rewards bestowed for service in Abyssinia, we expressed our belief, in consequence of certain wholly, unaccountable omissions from the list, that it could not be intended by the authorities to be final, but that the first "Gazette" would be supplemented by a second. Our expectations were so far verified that General Russell and Colonel Merewether have since received the distinctions to which a vote of thanks recorded by both Houses of Parliament fairly entitled them, and that the strange omission of Major Bevile's name turns out to have been purely accidental. There is, therefore, we are happy to say, far less to complain of in the Abyssinian "Gazette" now than when we last wrote; but, nevertheless, we would fain hope and believe that the War Departments are going to do still more to make the "Gazette" a fair and, as far as possible, a satisfactory one. We know, of course, that they cannot satisfy everybody. From the letters which we have ourselves received, but all of which, it is scarcely necessary to say, we have not published, it is easy to see that the Departments have had a peculiarly difficult task to perform, and we are therefore not disposed to blame them severely for whatever sins of omission they may appear to be chargeable with, more especially as it is obviously still in their power to remedy certain mistakes. It would be matter for grave regret if, after all that has been said about the glorious results of the Abyssinian Expedition and the distinguished services of those who played a prominent part in it, an impression were left on the public mind that the rewards due for it had been dealt out with a niggard or injudicious hand; and such a blunder on the part of the authorities would be greatly aggravated by the fact that, having done nearly all that can be done, they would just fall short of success for want of a finishing touch to their work. If they had made the Abyssinian "Gazette" a very small one, they would at least have conciliated the party who consider that the Expedition has been made too much of. But by making a large "Gazette," and yet leaving out a few unmistakably deserving names in order to economize a little room, they conciliate neither one party nor the other. Such economy should have been displayed sooner or not at all.

As we should be very sorry to see an Expedition so successful as the Abyssinian marred by this unsuccessful policy, we must again call the attention of the War Departments to at least a few of those sins of omission for which they are generally censured in their distribution of rewards. The necessity for doing so is rendered all the greater by the fact that Parliament is not now sitting. If it were, we have good reason to believe that questions would have been asked in the House of Commons of such a kind as to satisfy the Departments that they had in certain instances been acting upon partial or incorrect information. We do not, for instance, believe that the "under fire theory," in its application to the C.B., upon which we commented the other day, can be maintained, even upon a rigid interpretation of the statutes upon which the Order of the Bath depends. It appears to us that some, if not all, of the heads of departments from whom the C.B. has been so strangely withheld might have been given it without any departure from the strict letter of the statutes. But, even if it had been necessary to depart from these statutes in order to give the C.B. to men who in Abyssinia were not under fire, it seems to us a question whether they would not have been "more honoured in the breach than the observance." On what rational theory can it be maintained that the C. B. should be given only to those who have in actual battle risked their lives, or who, by a military fiction, may be considered to have risked them? It was never, like the V.C., intended to be merely the reward of valour. It was instituted to reward distinguished military service, and even if we concede, for the sake of argument, that such service is usually performed in the presence of the enemy, it does not follow that this is necessarily or always the case. We can well understand how, in such a campaign as the Crimean, for instance, in which there was really plenty of hard fighting, and regiment after regiment had to bear the brunt of the hottest battle, it might be found an easy and natural principle of selection to bestow the C.B. upon those who had distinguished themselves in actual combat. In a fighting campaign there is, at least, some consistency in giving the lion's share of distinction to those who fight. But in the name of common-sense—even if we put the widest and vaguest military interpretation upon the phrase—why should this principle of selection be applied to such a campaign as the Abyssinian? In the fighting played not merely an altogether insignificant part, but one on account of which we should have thought no patriot with the slightest sense of the ridiculous would have thought of ostentatiously claiming credit for an English force. Disciplined troops with the Snider in their hands, and supported by artillery, actually vanquish a mob of savages armed with matchlocks and spears! In an hour and a half's battue they shoot down a few hundred of the enemy without themselves losing a man. No doubt, they behaved admirably—as British troops in the presence of an enemy usually do behave. It was, of course, no fault of theirs that they had not a worthier foe. What little they had to do they did thoroughly well, and no one could have done more. But, nevertheless, this unequal contest is surely not that part of the Abyssinian campaign upon which a judicious distributor of eulogy or rewards would feel disposed to dwell? Its glorious success was the result, not of valour, but of organization—as a rule, a far rarer quality in an English force. The enemies it had to face were distance and famine—enemies which have proved more formidable to our arms than the bravest and best-disciplined force. After a campaign of this kind what unprejudiced person in search of the right men to reward would dream of asking, not who had helped to feed and carry the force, but who had figured in the glorous battue? The weak point of the campaign is the fighting,—so weak that it only requires a little indiscriminate eulogy to make it ridiculous; the strong point is the organizing,—so strong that all Europe has lavished upon it an admiration such as perhaps no English force ever received before. In short, then, an astounding instance of the subservience of our military authorities, and more especially of the Horse Guards, to red tape and routine that they should so utterly misconceive the wholly exceptional character of the Abyssinian campaign that when they come to distribute the usual and most highly-prized reward of distinguished military service they should, in blind deference to an inapplicable rule, set about considering who, forsooth, were "under fire," not by whom the force was carried and fed? They give the C.B. to officers whose peculiar claim to distinction is that they commanded regiments which got within sight of Magdala, and withheld it from the heads of departments to whom it is due that Magdala was ever reached, such department as the Commissariat, the Transport, the Engineering, the control of Transport and Supply. If the Horse Guards had been deliberately trying to make both the Abyssinian campaign and the C.B. ridiculous, could they have hit upon a more effectual and humorous way?

Scarcely less striking if less conspicuously absurd, is their neglect of Captain Holland. Though not the nominal head of the Quartermaster-General's Department, he discharged throughout the campaign its all-important and multifarious duties, and discharged them in such a way as to win the warmest praise from the Commander-in-Chief and the admiration of the whole force. His position was one of the very highest responsibility, and no officer in Abyssinia did his work more effectively or in better style. Yet, the only reward which he has received is substantially no reward at all. Why, too, has Captain Fawcett been so completely overlooked? He was one of the first to reach Zoulla and one of the last to leave it. He did good service with the Reconnoitring Party, and at the close of the campaign had the irksome duty of bringing sick troops home round the Cape. Yet, for some reason best known to the military authorities, he has had to go without any reward.

It would be easy to name numerous other officers who, with the highest deserts, have received little or nothing. Capt. Hawkes, who did incomparable service in the Commissariat at Zoulla, and Major Stansfield are conspicuous instances. But we are quite aware that by no practicable system of distributing rewards is it possible to avoid altogether unfortunrte omissions of this kind. Because, however, it is impossible to satisfy everybody, this is a poor reason for resolving to satisfy nobody—the policy upon which the authorities must be going—if, indeed, that is, they do not intend to issue a supplementary "Gazette." It may be for the moment convenient to refuse to repair any wrong because you cannot repair all, even if it be not exactly honest or just. But does a pusillanimous policy of this kind pay in the long run? Now that Parliament is not sitting, and that so many people are out of town, comparatively little is said of the Abyssinian "Gazette;" but the authorities may rest assured that they will hear more of it if they determine to do nothing because they cannot do every thing. There are few points upon which the public feel more strongly than upon the neglect of military men who have served it well in a campaign so creditable to the nation as the Abyssinian, and a just and general feeling of the discontent is not got rid of by simply refusing, in ostrich fashion, to look at it.

THE FEARFUL EARTHQUAKES IN PERU AND ECUADOR.

The papers received by the English mail contain only brief accounts—as received by telegraph—of the dreadful earthquakes in South America, which Reuter's telegrams have already informed us of. It will be seen from what we publish below that the extent of the calamity was not exaggerated by the telegram that reached us:—

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1 p.m.

Fearful earthquakes happened in Peru and Ecuador on the 13th of August.

Twenty-five to thirty thousand lives were lost, and property destroyed to the amount of 60,000,000*l.*

The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Moquehua, Pisco, Arica, Tacunga, Ioarra, Tacna, and many others were destroyed.

The huge tidal waves which followed wrecked many vessels, and among others the American steamers Frenonia and Waterer, the Peruvian ship America, and the British ship Chancellor.

The Waterer was carried half a mile inland.

There was great suffering among the survivors.

New York, September 12, Night.

According to advices received here from Central America, published in the New York papers, Africa, Arequipa, Islay, Iquique, Pisco, Juan Chavelica, Ibarra and numerous other towns of Peru and Ecuador were totally destroyed by a succession of earthquakes, which lasted from the 13th to the 16th of August. The loss of life in Peru is estimated at 2,000 and in Ecuador at 23,000. Most of the inhabitants of the Peruvian seaport town of Africa and of Arequipa, chief town of the Peruvian coast provinces of Arequipa, escaped with their lives. The loss of property is estimated at $300,000,000. Great damage was also done to shipping on the coast and the Chincha Islands.

Mr Billinghurst, the British (?) Consul at Iquique, and his family have perished.

Plymouth, Sept. 14.

The Panama and Pacific papers have not arrived by the Shannon, through a breakdown occurring on the railway on the night she left Colon.

Passengers from Peru express their belief that the effects of the earthquake have been much exaggerated.

The shock on August 13 was felt at Lima at 5 p.m., and at Callao a 5.45 p.m. Between 8 and 10 p.m. several lesser shocks were felt, and an immense tidal wave was witnessed by the shipping at Callao. The Peruvian and French men-of-war stationed there put out to sea. No lives or vessels were lost, but several merchantmen were damaged, and a large quantity of property was washed off the wharves.

At Payta, a Peruvian town bordering on Ecuador, the earthquakes were felt, but no lives or vessels were lost.

At all the ports on the coast between Valparaiso and Callao earthquakes of more than usual severity were expected when the last steamer touched there which arrived at Panama previous to the departure of the Shannon.

It will be observed that the Shannon's news from Callao only reaches to the 14th of August, and, as regards the actual effects of the earthquake on the 13th, does not refer to any parts lower down the west coast of South America than Callao. Further particulars of the earthquake on the 16th announced by Atlantic cable, via New York, have yet to be awaited.

New York, Sept. 15.

The United States war steamer Wateree and the ex-ship Fredonia were totally wrecked on the coast of Peru during the late earthquake.

Messrs. Sobuster, Son, and Co., 90, Cannon-street, London E.C., received *via* New York, a telegram from Tacna, in Peru, which states that Tacna is safe. The telegram also stated that Arica has been destroyed, and that the loss of property is enormous.

(*Times Sept.* 15.)

The Atlantic Cable often startles us with appalling news, and it usually chooses Sunday for its heaviest budget. Last autumn it was the Island of Tortola that had gone down like lead in a hurricane, together with all its population of ten or twelve thousand souls, and with its range of hills rising to 1,600 feet in elevation. This year a large number of cities of Peru and Ecuador have been "totally destroyed" by earthquakes, with a loss of life estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, and a destruction of property valued at three hundred millions of dollars, or 60,000,000*l.*

There is always more than sufficient ground for crediting any amount of fearful natural convulsions in those Central and South American regions. If Tortola was not "wholly submerged," as the telegraph had incorrectly informed us, it was too near that island, and St. Thomas, and many more in the West Indies were visited by the most ravaging scourges; and however we may still hope that the New York and Philadelphia telegrams which reached us yesterday may have dealt in exaggeration, it must be admitted that the summary description they give contains in the main nothing exceeding the limits of credibility. The region mentioned as the scene of the disaster—the long and narrow strip of land between the crest of the Andes and the shore of the Pacific—has been at all times since its earliest discovery the familiar home of earthquakes. The first accounts, which assign to the event the dates of the 13th and 16th of last month, can scarcely be expected to have taken in the whole extent of the calamity; but the havoc must at any rate have stretched over a distance of twelve hundred miles—from Ibarra, a town of Ecuador, fifty miles to the north-north-west of Quito, the capital of that Republic, and within less than a degree of the Equatorial line, down to Iquique a seaport and island in the southern provinces of Peru, in the twentieth degree of south latitude. It is in this latter locality that Mr. Billinghurst and his family are reported to have perished. That gentleman has been erroneously designated as "the British Consul." But the only representative of Her Majesty's Government at Iquique is Mr. Peter Nugent, an unpaid Vice-Consul. Mr. William Billinghurst discharged the same functions for the Argentine Republic.

Like Iquique, the towns of Tacna, Arica, and Islay are on the sea. But Ibarra, Pasco, Moquehna, and Arequipa are inland cities, and they stand high among the clusters of those peaks of the double Cordillera, not a few of which are numbered among the most active volcanoes of this earth. Arequipa, the capital of the maritime Peruvian province of the same name, is commanded by the volcano of Misti, a mountain said to exceed the summit of Mont Blanc by four thousand feet. Pasco, or Cerro de Pasco, the most elevated city of the globe, rises above immense ravines to a height of from thirteen to fourteen thousand feet—that is to a level with the tops of the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn. Ibarra, like her neighbour Quito, is encompassed all round by the snow-capped giants of both Sierras, and lies at the foot of the Imbaburu, a burning mountain, by which, as Naples by Vesuvius, it is by turns fertilized and laid waste. There is hardly one of those places that has not its long record of eruptions and earthquakes, hardly one that has not its experience of showers of ashes, floods of lava, clouds of ashes; of rocking mountains and heaving plains, of landslips rushing about men's ears, and chasms yawning before men's feet.

So far as it may be possible to judge from the meagre and hasty particulars which came in with the earliest announcement, we must feel disposed to look upon this convulsion as one of the greatest magnitude. The word "earthquake" can hardly be mentioned without recalling to the mind that one of the calamities of the same description in modern times of which we have the most minute and authentic accounts—we mean the earthquake of Lisbon of 1755. In that occurrence, as our readers are aware, a multitude perished which was variously computed at from 30,000 to 60,000 persons. The loss of life in Calabria in 1857 and the following year was also estimated at 22,000 to 40,000; while 12,000 were said to have been lost at Caracas in 1812, and no less than 5,000 in the town of Quito in 1859. Unless, therefore, we go back to the dark ages for the catastrophe of Antioch, in the year 526, —the most disastrous on record, in which 250,000 persons are said to have perished—or to some of the great convulsions in Java, of which we have not sufficiently accurate information, we shall have little hesitation in placing the earthquake of 1868 among those which involved the greatest sacrifice of human victims. It is questionable large a also whether the actual ravage ever overran so tract of territory within so short a space of time. "The portion of the surface of the earth which was shaken by the Lisbon earthquake," as we learn from Humboldt, "was estimated as equal to four times the extent of Europe. The shock was felt in the Alps and on the coast of Sweden. In Germany the thermal springs of Toplitz disappeared for a time, and again burst forth, deluging the region around with ochre-stained waters. The waters of the lakes in Scotland, and those of Loch Lomond especially, rose suddenly more than two feet, and then subsided below their usual level. On the shores of Barbadoes, Martinique, and Antigua the tide suddenly rose 20 feet, and the sea was of inky blackness. Even the distant waters of Lake Ontario were strangely agitated, and the shock was sensibly felt along the coasts of Massachusetts." But, although the undulation and, as it were, the rebound of the shock itself may in some instances pass beneath sea and land, and from one hemisphere to another till as much as one-thirteenth and even one-eighth of the surface of the globe is disturbed by the movement, still there is usually a centre or focus of the earthquake upon which its main violence is spent, the point at which the subterranean forces apparently striving to burst through the crust of the earth seek their vent. But in this late commotion it would seem as if the outbreak occurred along a great tract of the Central and Southern chain of the great American mountains. It is not the case of one city, but of more than a score of cities lying in ruins; and the event which comes nearest to it is the convulsion which was felt in Chili in 1835, when the havoc extended over a length of thirteen degrees and a width of ten degrees.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—As unfortunately it can no longer be doubted that a very great calamity has fallen upon the Republic of Ecuador, and as the hearts of Englishmen are ever open to an appeal on behalf of the sufferers from any unavoidable catastrophe, may I beg the favour of being allowed to ask my fellow-countrymen, through the medium of your widely-read columns, to lend a helping hand towards alleviating the distress which must of necessity have followed such wide-spread misery?

Nothing that I can say could give a deeper colouring to the sad telegrams already received. They tell too plainly their tale of woe, and they must plead for the widow and the orphan.

Subscriptions to the "Ecuador Earthquake Relief Fund" will be most thankfully received at this Consulate, 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and at the National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street, or any of its branches, and the amounts subscribed will be remitted to Ecuador by each mail.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. T. Barry, Consul del Ecuador.
Consulate of Ecuador, London, Sept. 17.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
Sept. 10	Caroline	Goldman	Liverpool.
11	Corona	Croudace	Gravesend.
	Tennyson	Wood	Liverpool
14	St. Fillans	Ferguson	Do.
	Alfred the Great	Berry	Portland.
15	Orifiamme	Dougall	Liverpool
	Longwood	Sparke	Do.
	Star of England	Newell	Do.
15	Almora	Ellwood	Queenstown.
17	Daylight		Sail.
	Phillis		Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Sept. 7	Morning Star	Wilber	Clyde.
8	Hannah Law	Black	Swansea.
9	Queen of the Lakes	Galloway	Clyde.
10	Henry Mare	Neale	Liverpool.
	St. Andrew	Lenneux	Do.
11	Anna	Bozanna	Glasgow.
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool.
12	Nith	Hutchison	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Robert Lindsay, Bombay for Liverpool, July 3rd. 25 S., 53 E.

Western Pride, Bombay for Liverpool, June 6th. 31 S., 36 E.

Cluminar, London to Bombay, July 15th. lat. 7 N., long. 33 W.

City of Vienna, Bombay to Havre, July 3rd, lat. 20 S., long. 70

Daniel Rankin, Clyde to Bombay, July 13th. lat. 10 N., long. 26 W.

Princess of Wales, London to Bombay, July 21st, lat. 11 N., long. 26 W.

Siberia, Bombay to London, July 31st. lat. 19 S.

Staffordshire, Bombay to Havre, July 27th, lat. 17 S., long. 4 W.

The Queen of Sweden, who is a Dutch princess, has acquired such a command of the Swedish, as well as of the English, language, as under the assumed name of "Jane Voncome" to have some time ago published a translation of an English work called "The Labourers in the Vineyard," of which the profits were devoted to the benefit of an hospital that had been founded by her Majesty shortly after her arrival in Stockholm. Prince Oscar has likewise made his appearance in print as the translator of the "Old" into Swedish verse, a work which has been highly spoken of and which was dedicated by his royal highness to his brother the King.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

For sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carconnell's Port		Rs. 30	per Dozen.
"	Sherry	" 30	"
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien		" 13	"
"	St. Estephe	" 17	"
"	Do. in Wood	" 20	per Barrel.
"	Brandy	" 16	per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

For sale, in the Godowns of the undersigned—

LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in Quarts ..... No. 1 Rs. 22 per doz.

"	"	"	"	2	19 "
"	"	"	"	3	14 "
Faure Freres & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc				"	12 "
Rodolph Bay & Co.'s		do.	in Qts.	"	10 "
Co.		do.	in Pts.	"	6 "

NUSSERWANJEE & BURJORJEE WADIA & Co.
No 22 Church Street.

For sale, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

Medoc	per doz.	Rs. 18
Medoc Vieux	"	21
Margaux	"	18
St. Emilion	"	20
St Estephe	"	20
Haut Sauternes	"	20
Graves 1 er. Crû	"	20
Chateau Leoville	"	25
Grand Chateau Larose	"	30
Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	25
CLARETS..... Chambertin	"	25

BURGUNDY, Chambertin

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D.S.K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs. 21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine	" 24	"
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine	" 28	"
Vino de Pasto	" 30	"

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co's own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1 ..... Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. " 2 ..... " 25 "

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Soi it will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

For sale, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at ... y, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' A... 1866

For sale on commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new light Hansom Cab, with folding hood, in perfectly good order, by R. Nass.

A nearly new Wargonnette.

Just Landed ex "Timour."

A first class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shafts, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Spring, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Rein-holders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sallaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Sligram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th October 1868.

Holloway's Pills.—The Best Friends.—When bad health overtakes mankind, what would not be given to be free from it? Holloway presents to all invalids the means of recovering their health and renewing failing strength for a mere trifle. His Pills invariably produce the most satisfactory results where the digestion, circulation, or nerves are at fault. The Pills purify the blood, balance its circulation, strengthen the stomach, induce healthy action in the liver and overcome all painful affections of the intestines, upon which they gently but effectually operate as aperients. Illnesses of the most alarming character, which have withstood all other treatment, have gradually yielded to a course of Holloway's Pills, which will ever prove the invalid's safest friend.

FOR SALE.

For sale, cheap, (just arrived), fine Adelaide flour, in Barrels. Apply to Nanjibhoy and Sons Ariee.

For sale.—Code for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanath Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

Chesson & Woodhall.
No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

For sale.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "Corona"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

To be sold at Byramjee and Merwanjee's, No. 4 Nesbit Lane, Fort—
Barrels of Flour at a moderate price.
Dutch Cheese and Westphalia, California Hams, and English side Bacon, at a round sum of Twelve Annas per lb.
Boxes of Tobacco weighing one cwt. each piece, very moderate.

Kinloch & Allan, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W.G. Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches Cast Iron Socket Pipes

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

Kinloch & Allan.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

Children's Perambulators.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

For this season.—Fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Baxter begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Frui Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The will have been car fully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

Persian Insect Powder.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivall d in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—; for domestic purposes it is more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally estructive. In green houses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Baxter.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)

Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA, TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto intro